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## PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11) 1 482 950



1 482 950

- (21) Application No. 36677/74 (22) Filed 21 Aug. 1974  
 (31) Convention Application No. 390659  
 (32) Filed 22 Aug. 1973 in  
 (33) United States of America (US)  
 (44) Complete Specification published 17 Aug. 1977  
 (51) INT CL<sup>2</sup> F21K 7/00 H01J 65/04/H01Q 13/10  
 (52) Index at acceptance

F4R 202 262 26X 284 288 28Y 32X 392 39X 39Y 402 407 40X  
 40Y 427 42Y 433 445 447 449 44Y 583 585 588 589 593  
 59Y 603 60X 617 619 623 627 631 632 635 713 714 80X

H1D 11X 11Y 12B 13Y 12B1 12B47Y 12B4 12C 18A1X 18A1Y  
 18A3B 18A3Y 18AY 35 5E 5H 5S 9D 9H 9Y  
 H4A 6G 8

## (54) APPARATUS FOR GENERATING RADIATION

(71) We, FUSION SYSTEMS CORPORATION, of 11810 Parklawn Drive, Rockville, State of Maryland 20852, United States of America, organised and existing under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, (assignee of DONALD MAURIE SPERO, BERNARD JOHN EASTLUND and MICHAEL GERSON URY), do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

The present invention relates to an improved structure for a microwave generated plasma light source and to an improved apparatus for efficiently generating high power ultraviolet and visible radiation.

In recent years, sources of ultraviolet and visible radiation having emission wavelengths below 5000° Å. have found widespread use in industry in applications such as curing paints and inks, other coating and surface treatment processes and the industrial synthesis of certain chemicals by photochemical reaction. The light sources of the prior art which have been used in these processes have generally been limited by their low efficiencies and unwanted radiation by-products or by their limited output powers. As discussed in the Specification of U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318 the prior art light sources are generally either of the relatively high gas-pressure, DC or low frequency excited plasma type which may generate power at adequate levels but which are inefficient in that a substantial portion of the power is in the unusable visible and infra-red portions of the spectrum, or of the relatively low gas-pressure, low frequency (approximately 10 Mhz) or microwave (approximately 1 Ghz)

excited plasma type which may produce ultraviolet radiation fairly efficiently but which are limited as to their operating power densities and therefore as to their output power. Also the prior art light sources with electrodes have limited operating lifetimes. In contradistinction to the prior art light sources U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318 discloses a microwave generated plasma light source which produces ultraviolet radiation both highly efficiently and at a high output power.

In the industrial processes mentioned above, it is desirable to direct as much of the emitted ultraviolet radiation to the object being irradiated as possible. From the point of view of economy and compactness of structure, it is further desirable for the light source apparatus to be comprised of as few discrete components such as reflectors, lenses, etc. as possible.

According to the present invention there is provided apparatus for emitting radiation comprising means for generating microwave energy, means for coupling said generated microwave energy to a discharge unit, said discharge unit comprising a microwave chamber which encloses a sealed envelope containing a plasma-forming medium, and said chamber being comprised of a reflecting member which is opaque to microwaves but is reflective on its inside surface for reflecting said radiation emitted by said envelope. The present invention also provides a high efficiency high power microwave generated plasma light source for emitting radiation in the ultraviolet range comprising a plasma-forming medium confined in a longitudinally extending cylindrical container having a diameter much greater than twice the classical skin depth at a pressure from 1 mm

Hg to 2 atm., microwave energy source means for generating energy in the microwave range, means for coupling said microwave energy to said medium in said container so that the power density existing in said medium is at least 50 watts/cm<sup>2</sup> whereby electrons at densities far in excess of the cut-off density are created in said medium and anomalous absorption of said energy occurs at skin depths greater than  $C/\omega_p$ , where C is the speed of light and  $\omega_p$  is the plasma frequency, which electrons collide with heavy particles of said medium to cause said heavy particles to become collisionally excited and to emit said radiation. In several embodiments of the invention, a further portion of the microwave chamber comprises an ultraviolet and visible light transparent mesh-like member or screen through which the reflected radiation can be transmitted. The mesh-like member or screen, while being transparent to the emitted radiation is relatively opaque to the microwave radiation and is therefore effective to keep the microwave energy confined in the microwave chamber. Hence a structure is provided which efficiently focusses the emitted radiation onto the surface to be irradiated and which does so without the necessity of employing a separate reflector member. Additionally, the novel microwave chamber of the invention provides its additional reflection function without compromising its properties as a microwave coupling means.

The microwave energy generated by the microwave source can be coupled to the microwave chamber either by a rectangular to circular waveguide transition section as disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318, by other means, or according to a further aspect of the invention, by waveguide means mounted on top of the microwave chamber. Feeding the microwave power in from the top as opposed to from the end allows several apparatus to be placed end to end to form a composite light source of a selected length.

Economic and operational advantages are obtained in the present source by eliminating the magnetic field and the apparatus for producing it required by many prior art microwave generated plasma light sources while retaining the high power and high efficiency characteristics of the discharge. The microwave energy which is at a high power density in the medium causes electrons to be generated in densities exceeding the cut-off density. The electrons are generated by processes including the collisionless and collisional transformation of waves and normal and non-linear wave absorption. The energetic electrons collide with the

heavy particles of the plasma thereby exciting them and the heavy particles emit the desired radiation upon de-excitation.

Conveniently the microwave energy is coupled to the plasma forming medium by waveguide means mounted on the top or side of the microwave chamber which encloses the container in which the plasma-forming medium is confined.

Advantageously the microwave generated plasma light source has a structure which allows the source to be placed end to end with similar light sources on the right and left ends thereof and a plurality of such light sources positioned end to end provides a composite light source with a selected length of continuous spatial extent of ultraviolet emission.

A microwave generated plasma light source in accordance with the present invention can efficiently generate high power ultraviolet and visible radiation without the use of a magnetic field.

Efficient generation of high power ultraviolet and visible radiation is achieved by coupling high power density microwave energy into a plasma forming medium to create electron densities in excess of the cut-off density by processes including the transformation of waves and non-linear wave absorption.

The present invention is further described hereinafter, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a microwave generated plasma light source according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is an exploded perspective view of the light source of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a side view with portions cut away of the light source of Fig. 1, additionally illustrating the sample to be irradiated by the light source.

Fig. 4 is an end view taken at plane A—A of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a schematic drawing of the light source of Fig. 1, additionally illustrating a cooling opening located in the top of the microwave chamber.

Figs. 6 to 10 are schematic drawings of further embodiments of light sources according to the invention having different geometrical configurations.

Figs. 11 and 12 are end and side views respectively of a light source according to the invention showing how the plasma container may be mounted.

Fig. 13 is a side-view of a power head which may be used instead of the microwave source and rectangular to circular waveguide transition section of Fig. 1.

Fig. 14 is an end view of the power head

of Fig. 13 taken through plane 14—14 of Fig. 13.

Fig. 15 shows an embodiment of the light source shown in Figs. 19 and 20.

Fig. 16 is a side view of the embodiment of Fig. 15 at plane 16—16.

Fig. 17 shows a further embodiment of the light source shown in Figs. 19 and 20.

Fig. 18 is a side view of the embodiment of Fig. 17 at plane 18—18.

Fig. 19 is an end view with portions broken away of an embodiment of a light source according to the invention.

Fig. 20 is a side view with portions broken away of the light source of Fig. 19.

Fig. 21 shows a composite light source built of modular units such as shown in Figs. 19 and 20 and Figs. 15 to 18.

Fig. 22 shows another embodiment of a composite light source.

Fig. 23 is a block diagram depicting the steps involved in the generation of a plasma according to the invention.

Figs. 1 to 4 show an embodiment of a microwave generated plasma light source having an improved structure according to the invention. The essence of the novel structure is a microwave chamber which functions both as a means for coupling microwave energy to the plasma forming medium and as a reflector means for the emitted ultraviolet and visible radiation.

Referring to the exploded view of Fig. 2 the novel microwave chamber is comprised of longitudinally extending member 17 and mesh, mesh-like surface or screen 22. The chamber is non-resonant, as are all of the preferred microwave chambers described herein and shown in the drawings. In the embodiment shown, member 17 comprises a member of elliptical cross-section but as discussed in conjunction with Figs. 6 to 11 the shape of member 17 as well as member 22 may be varied to suit the particular application. The chamber is constructed so that member 17 is sealed electromagnetically at the bottom thereof by mesh 22 thus forming a longitudinally extending chamber which is opaque to microwave energy and which therefore can be used as a microwave coupling chamber. Member 17 is arranged to be reflective on its inside surface, for instance by polishing the inside surface and mesh 22 is arranged to be substantially light transmissive by control of the mesh spacing. Hence light emitted from lamp container 19 which is mounted inside the microwave chamber will be reflected by the inside surface of member 17 and will be transmitted through mesh 22 to the sample to be irradiated. The member 17 may be made of aluminum sheet which is polished and anodized on its inner surface for maximum ultraviolet reflectivity. A polished, anodized aluminum

sold under the trademark Alzak may be used. Mesh sizes up to 1/8" spacing with .011" copper wire have been used. However, larger mesh sizes may result in unacceptably high microwave leakage and optimum mesh size appears to be 1/40" to 1/50" using .001" tungsten wire. This gives excellent microwave shielding and allows transmission of about 90% of the lamp radiation in the ultraviolet, visible and infrared regions. The wire mesh has the added advantage of helping to prevent unwanted materials, such as ink droplets or paper fragments from hitting the lamp in production line environments.

As shown in Fig. 4, 22 may be somewhat wider than member 17 at the bottom thereof and the two members may be secured to each other by conventional means such as soldering or welding. In the embodiment shown for structural rigidity mesh 22 is secured to side support bars 9 and 10 and the side support bars as well as top support bar 8 are secured at each end to flanges 5 and 11. As will be apparent to those skilled in the art, other mechanical means to ensure structural rigidity may be utilized. The end surfaces of microwave chamber 17, 22 are adhered to flanges 5 and 11 in a manner which prevents escape of microwaves, for instance by soldering, welding, conductive epoxy, or various mechanical means employing slots, lips or the like.

Tube 19 is formed with mounting extensions 20 and 21 which are supported by holding brackets 7 and 14 as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Brackets 7 and 14 are inserted in vertically extending slots (not shown) in flanges 5 and 11 respectively and are retained in position by collars 24 and 26 respectively which may for instance be of the set screw type. In the alternative lamp bulb 19 may be supported in the microwave chamber of the invention by any conventional support means apparent to those skilled in the art. Lamp bulb 19 is filled with an appropriate mixture of gases, is sealed and is provided with extensions to form supports 20 and 21 which are unfilled and unsealed. The lamp bulb as well as the holding brackets may be made of quartz. The ends of bulb 19 may be flat as shown or tapered as described in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318.

Flange 11 having holes 23 therein is secured to end flange 13 by bolts extending through holes 23 in flange 11 and holes 13 in flange 12. End flange 12 has a flange collar 15 thereon which forms the termination for the microwave chamber. Flange collar 15 is designed with a sufficiently large length to diameter ratio as known to those skilled in the art to attenuate the escape of microwave energy and has an inside flange

taper 16 to reduce field enhancement which would otherwise encourage arcing. Additionally it is noted that flange collar 15 is mounted somewhat above the middle of flange 12 so that its axis coincides with that of lamp bulb 19.

The plasma light source thus far described actually is a coaxial microwave cavity in which the outer conductor is the microwave chamber and the inner conductor is a lossy conductor consisting of the lampbulb and its contents. One way of coupling microwave energy to the microwave cavity for interacting with the plasma forming medium is shown in Figs. 1 to 3. Microwave energy generator 2, which may be a magnetron, klystron, other known microwave generator or a standard microwave power pack including power meters and a tuner, is provided. In the preferred embodiment of the invention a microwave frequency of 2450 MHZ is used (915 MHZ can be used if cavity dimensions are increased) and the generator output is a series of pulses at a rate of 120 per second. The output of microwave generator 2 is coupled to a rectangular to circular S-B and waveguide transition section 3 which terminates in a flange 4. Flange 4 is secured to flange 5 of the lamp assembly by bolts 25 which are passed through holes 18 and 6 of flanges 4 and 5 respectively. To ensure proper mating flanges, 4 and 5 are arranged so that the radius of curvature of the top of the opening in flange 5 is approximately the same as the radius of curvature of the top of the opening of flange 4 and further that the top surfaces of these openings are positioned next to each other to provide a smooth transition into the microwave chamber.

As shown in Figs. 3 and 4, object 28 which is to be irradiated is moved past the source in a direction which in Fig. 3 is perpendicular to the plane of the paper, for instance by conveying means 29. The motion is as shown by arrow 34 in Fig. 4. The light source would be mounted on a frame or other support for instance by securing flanges 5 and 11 thereto. If member 17 is elliptical in cross-section as shown in the embodiment of Fig. 1 then lamp bulb 19 would be located at or near one focus of the ellipse while the object 28 to be irradiated would be located at the other focus. Ultraviolet and visible radiation emitted by lamp bulb 19 is reflected by the inside reflector surface of member 17 downwardly through ultraviolet and visible light transmissive mesh 22 and to the surface 28 to be irradiated.

The lamp is ignited by turning on the microwave power. In some cases, a momentary discharge from a high voltage tesla coil is required to initiate break-down

by means of a wire inserted through the flange collar 15. In order to prevent the wire from conducting large levels of microwave energy out of the chamber a resistor in the form of a graphite rod or other material or similar conductivity may be used. The resistor is inserted into the chamber but insulated from the chamber wall so its end is near the lamp bulb. When the starting pulse is applied the resistor transmits the high voltage, low current pulse to the lamp causing the required breakdown for starting. Subsequently, the resistor appears as an insulator to the microwave field and therefore causes no radiation leakage from the chamber.

Within several minutes after starting the lamp warms up to the operating wall temperature, which in the case of mercury fills is approximately 400°C. Once the operating temperature is reached, if the microwave power pack is properly adjusted, the reflected microwave power falls to a minimum value and the lamp operates steadily for as long as it is required. The lamp may be turned off and then instantly restarted, usually with the aid of another high voltage spark, as long as its temperature does not fall so low as to recondense the mercury.

During operation of the lamp, water cooling is provided for end flange 12, for the rectangular to circular waveguide transition section 3 and, if desired, for reflector member 17. The lamp itself may be air-cooled by: 1) air fed in through the transition section and blowing from left to right in the chamber; 2) a direct air stream blowing from beneath the chamber upward through the wire mesh and onto the lamp, and/or 3) a suction provided through the flange collar 15. Depending on the power level of operation, one, two, or three of the foregoing cooling sources may be used to prevent the lamp bulb from overheating and melting. Additionally or instead of the air cooling described above as is shown in Fig. 5 a cooling slot may be added to chamber member 17. The cooling slot runs longitudinally along the length of the chamber at the top thereof. Air 32 may be drawn out of or forced into the slot which causes air flow around the lamp as shown by the arrows to effect cooling. The advantage of providing the cooling slot is that uniform cooling along the entire lamp length is effected. Additionally, this type of cooling has the advantage of removing harmful ozone from the vicinity of the lamp which may have been generated during operation. Alternatively, it provides a convenient means for blowing inert gas into the lamp chamber and out over the irradiated surface 28, a desirable procedure in some applications. A wire mesh 30

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and/or a choke collar 31 are provided at the slot to prevent the escape of microwave energy. The choke collar should have a sufficiently large height to width ratio to prevent the escape of microwave energy.

Figs. 6 to 10 are schematic illustrations of variations of the light source of Fig. 1 in which the cross-sectional areas of the lamp tube and reflector member are of different geometrical configurations. While the embodiment of Fig. 1 illustrates a relatively focused system, in applications requiring large total ultraviolet radiation doses but not requiring locally high energy density the unfocussed systems shown in Figs. 6 to 8 are more appropriate. Fig. 6 shows a longitudinally extending reflector 40 having a parabolic cross-section which encloses a lamp bulb 41 of semicircular cross-section. The microwave chamber is completed by plane mesh member 42 and the sample to be irradiated would pass underneath and parallel to mesh 42.

Fig. 7 illustrates a further embodiment in which both longitudinally extending reflector 43 and mesh 45 are of semicircular cross-section, together forming a microwave cavity of circular cross-section. The lamp bulb 44 is also of circular cross-section and has a diameter nearly equal to the diameter of the cross-section of the chamber. In the embodiment of Fig. 7, the sample to be irradiated would pass underneath mesh 45.

Fig. 8 shows a further embodiment utilizing a lamp bulb 47 of annular cross-section and a reflector 46 having a circular cross-section. In this embodiment, the sample to be irradiated as passed within the hollow core portion 48 of the annular lamp bulb. Further, in this embodiment to prevent the electrical properties of the material being treated from affecting lamp operation it may be desirable to add an inner cylindrical mesh inside of and concentric with the inner lamp wall.

Figs. 9 and 10 show an embodiment for producing a parallel collimated beam of radiation. A point-source lamp 50 shown in side view in Fig. 9 and in end view on Fig. 10 is located inside of reflector 49 having inside and outside surfaces which are parabolic surfaces of revolution and which is sealed by mesh 51. Light emitted by bulb 50 is reflected in parallel fashion from reflector 49 and through mesh 51. It should be understood that different reflector/lamp bulb geometries may be used depending on the particular application and are considered to be within the scope of the invention.

A further mounting technique for the lamp bulb is shown in Figs. 11 and 12. In the embodiments of these Figs., lamp bulb 53 is

formed with extensions 54 extending in the radial direction, one of which is shown in the drawings. Extensions 54 are mounted to reflector member 52 by set screw means 55, 56 and at least two such extensions would be provided for mounting the lamp bulb. The advantage of the mounting configuration illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12 is that it allows the lamp bulb to extend very nearly to the end of the microwave chamber at both ends. This is of particular importance in the embodiment shown in Fig. 21 discussed below. Additionally, a support means comprising three dielectric rods extending from three different points on the periphery of the reflector may be used to support the lamp. The rods would be of equal length and each rod would terminate in a support bracket for the lamp at its inner end.

Instead of coupling the microwave energy to the microwave chamber by a rectangular to circular transition section as shown in Fig. 1, it may be desirable to mount the microwave power tube in a microwave power head which bolts directly to the lamp chamber. Fig. 13 is a schematic illustration of such a microwave power head which it is seen is comprised of circular waveguide section 65, flange 68 for connection to the lamp chamber flange, magnetron 66 mounted inside the power head, magnetron anode, filament, cooling, and magnet structures 61, and connection cables 62 for connection to a remotely located high voltage and filament power supply. Also provided is a quarter wave tuning stub 63 with the direction of motion indicated by the arrow which may be used instead or in addition to a quarter wave fixed reflector 67. Flange 68 would be secured to flange 5 in Figs. 1 to 4 to attach the power head to the microwave chamber. The waveguide 65 may be varied in size and shape for convenience in mating to the lamp chamber and for optimum microwave tuning. Instead of utilizing a magnetron in the power head, a klystron or other microwave power tube may be utilized.

For increased lamp power, a power head can be mounted at both ends of the lamp chamber. In this case, for improved power tube lifetime, it is preferable to arrange the outputs of the 60 cycle power tube power supplies so that the output microwave power also at 60 cycle repetition rates occurs on alternate half-cycles for each of the two tubes. It is also possible to increase the power by mounting a second power tube in the same power head at a different axial location or on top of the waveguide section pointing downward. In this case also, running the

power tubes on alternate 60 cycle pulses will improve their lifetimes.

5 Additionally, increased lamp power and a more uniform light output (in time) can be obtained by mounting three power heads on one chamber. If each power supply is hooked to different phases of a three phase power supply (120 electrical degrees out of phase) and a full wave rectification system is used for each magnetron power supply (120 microwave pulses per second, each pulse 60 electrical degrees out of phase with an adjacent pulse) then a smoothing effect will take place. In addition, it appears that a lag of several m. sec occurs in ionizing the plasma at the onset of each microwave pulse. If microwave pulses are only 60 electrical degrees apart then this lag should be substantially reduced and the net system efficiency increased.

20 Figs. 19 and 20 illustrate a further embodiment of the invention in which the microwave power is coupled into the top of the microwave chamber as opposed to into an end thereof. An advantage of this mode of microwave coupling is that a plurality of light sources can be positioned in end-to-end fashion to form a composite light source of desired length. Referring to Figs. 19 and 20 lamp bulb 100 is located within a microwave chamber comprised of reflecting member 101 of elliptical cross-section and mesh 102 which form a chamber similar to that illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4. The chamber of Figs. 19 and 20, however, unlike the chamber of Figs. 1 to 4 is terminated at each end thereof by a mesh surface such as 120 shown at the left end. Hence, the reflector 101 is sealed electromagnetically by mesh surfaces at the bottom and at each end thereof. Lamp bulb 100 is mounted in the chamber preferably by the method illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12 so that the lamp bulb can extend nearly to the end of the chamber at each end.

40 Cooling slot 108, mesh, 109, and cut-off collar 110 run longitudinally along the top of reflecting member 101 as described in conjunction with Fig. 5. A waveguide section 103 having three longitudinally extending sides at right angles to each other is mounted on top of the reflector member. The fourth side of the waveguide is the reflector member itself which has coupling slot or slots 116 (commonly known in the art as slot antennae) therein to allow microwave energy to enter the chamber. The waveguide section contains the magnetron dome 105 and possibly quarterwave tuning plate 104. The position, size and shape of the coupling slots in the reflector may be varied to obtain maximum coupling of microwave power into the lamp. Additionally, a tuning capability can be obtained by providing a mechanical

means such as a sliding slot cover for adjusting the slot sizes. The magnetron body 106 containing anode, filament, magnets and cooling structures is mounted above the waveguide. The most compact form of magnetron cooling is water cooling, but air cooling can be used if necessary. Magnetron power and cooling connections 114 are fed to external power supply and controls. Lamp bulb cooling is provided by air flow 115 through duct 113. In Figs. 19 and 20 slot 108 is made accessible to the cooling air flow by constructing portions of waveguide section 103 out of screen mesh or otherwise ventilating the waveguide. The entire module is enclosed by an outer metal casing 107 which facilitates cooling by suction or blowing, offers mechanical protection, and provides microwave shielding for the module. Where the module is to be used as one module in a composite light source as shown in Fig. 21 the housing at the ends of each module would cover the entire end except for the end meshes which would be left uncovered so that the emitted radiation could pass therethrough. The embodiment may also include pre-heater elements 112 which may be nichrome wires through which current is passed when the lamp is in the quiescent Off state so that the lamp will start instantly. In the operation of the device, microwave power generated by magnetron 105, 106 is coupled through coupling slot 116 to the microwave chamber 101, 102, where it interacts with the plasma-forming medium contained in lamp bulb 100 to cause the medium to emit radiation.

Two high power embodiments of the light source of Figs. 19 and 20 are shown in Figs. 15 and 16, and 17 and 18 respectively. In Figs. 15 and 16, dual waveguide structures 73 and 78 are positioned parallel to the lamp axis at different azimuthal positions on reflector member 70. In Figs. 15 to 18 the magnetron bodies such as 106 in Fig. 19 which would be mounted on top of the waveguide sections are not shown. Waveguide 73 contains magnetron dome 74 and the energy generated thereby is coupled to the chamber through slots 75 and 76 in the reflector member shown in Fig. 16. Waveguide 78 includes magnetron dome 79 and the energy generated thereby is coupled to the chamber through slots 80 and 81. As may be seen in Fig. 16, magnetron dome 74 is located in a relatively forward position of the waveguide and its associated coupling slots 75 and 76 are located in a relatively rearward position of the reflector member while magnetron dome 79 is located in a relatively rearward position of its waveguide and associated coupling slots 80



and 81 are located in a relatively forward position of the reflector member. The distance between the magnetron dome and its associated coupling slots tends to be roughly half a wavelength of the microwave radiation. Similarly in Figs. 18 and 20.

In the embodiment shown in Figs. 17 and 18, the waveguide structures 86 and 89 are positioned at different axial positions and are curved azimuthally around reflector member 82 with their longitudinal axes extending substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of the reflecting member. Waveguide 89 includes magnetron dome 90 and is associated with coupling slots (slot antennae) 91 and 91' in one side of the reflector member while waveguide 86 includes magnetron dome 88 and is associated with coupling slots 87 and 87' in the other side of the reflector member. In the embodiments of Figs. 15 to 18, half-power lamp operation is obtainable by turning off one of the two magnetrons. Higher power operation is obtainable in any of the embodiments of Figs. 19 and 20 and 15 to 18 by mounting more than one magnetron in a waveguide structure.

According to a further aspect of the invention a plurality of lamps of the type illustrated in Figs. 19 and 20 and Figs. 15 to 18 are placed in end-to-end relationship with each other to form a light source of a selected length. Each lamp is then a modular unit and the length of the composite light source may be varied by increasing or decreasing the number of modular units used. This type of system is made possible by the fact that the microwave energy in the embodiments of Figs. 19 and 20 and Figs. 15 to 18 is fed to the lamp from the top of the microwave chamber as opposed to from one of the ends and such a composite light source is illustrated in Fig. 21. End mesh sections 151, 152 and 153 and 154 are placed in end to end relationship and the solid end plates 156, 157, 158 and 159 of the housings such as housing 107 in Fig. 19 extending above the mesh are bolted rigidly together to form a single rigid light source in which it is possible for light emitted by one lamp, for instance 160 to pass through the end mesh 151 of that lamp into the chamber of the adjacent lamp and to possibly be reflected by the reflecting member 161 of the adjacent lamp onto an irradiated surface. The effect is thus similar to that obtained by a single lamp bulb and a single reflector of a length equal to the composite length of the modular units. Each modular unit would be fed with power from a different power supply and all of the power supplies would be mounted together in a single cabinet located remotely from the lamp. Similarly, all of the modular units

would be operated simultaneously by a single master control unit.

Fig. 22 illustrates a further embodiment of a composite light source in which end mesh sections 181, 182, 183 and 184 are angled with respect to the axis of the bulb. The technique of canting the end mesh sections as shown has the effect of eliminating regions of diminished emitted radiation which may tend to exist at the regions of the end meshes in the embodiment of Fig. 21. The outer housings 186 of the modules in Fig. 22 need not be shaped as shown and the end section 187 could be perpendicular to the lamp axis instead of canted relative thereto. Other modifications of a composite light source will be obvious, such as replacing multiple exhaust ducts 171, 172, 173 and 174 in Fig. 21 with a single duct, while also replacing solid end plates 156, 157, 158 and 159 with screened sections.

The advantage of using modular units as is shown in Figs. 21 and 22 instead of a single long light source is that a substantial savings in power supply component costs and engineering production costs results. Thus, power supply components are much cheaper at the 700 to 3000 watt levels than at the 5 to 30 kilowatt levels and it has been determined that a lamp system of approximately 3 kilowatts and 10 inches length may be optimum from the cost/power viewpoint. Also, if 10 inch lamp modules are joined end to end to form useful commercial lamp systems in lamps of 30 inches, 40 inches, 60 inches, etc., then the number of modules manufactured will be 3, 4, 6 etc. times the number of lamp systems manufactured and design and engineering costs will be reduced because only one product, instead of a number of products need be produced. Furthermore, production costs will decrease because larger numbers of components will be purchased from vendors. Also, the modular lamp units have the advantage of having no end overhang of the lamp housing (space between the end of the lamp bulb and the end of the chamber), which facilitates installation of lamps on certain production lines. Finally, a composite light source built up of modular units affords quick and easy servicing by permitting the removal of a faulty module with the lamp bulb inside and replacement of the entire unit instead of having to utilize a procedure which involves handling of lamp bulbs on the production line.

While the improved structure of the lamp disclosed in Figs. 1 to 22 may be utilized with different plasmas, in a preferred embodiment of the invention a novel and improved plasma resulting in the production of high-power ultraviolet



radiation not requiring a magnetic field is utilized. The plasma is generated by interacting high power density microwave energy with a mixture of gases maintained at a relatively high pressure to create electron densities in the plasma which are in excess of the cut-off density.

The theory of operation of the lamp as it is presently understood is described with reference to the block diagram of Fig. 23. As used, above, as well as in the discussion below, by the term "plasma" is meant a partially or highly ionized gas composed of atomic or molecular particles having one or more orbital electrons removed and thus constituting ions, together with a sufficient number of free electrons to balance the electrical charge of the ions, so that the resultant plasma is substantially electrically neutral. By the term "cut-off density" is meant the minimum density of electrons which in "classical" microwave plasmas leads to reflection of microwave power.

The choice of gases to be used as a fill for the lamp is determined by the exact spectral output that is desired. In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a mixture of mercury and a xenon background fill gas is used. The mixture of gases is confined in the lamp at a pressure of between 1 torr and 2 atm. This is a relatively high range of pressures compared to those discussed in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318. A consequence of these high operating pressures is the fact that collisional phenomena are involved in generating the plasma and the electromagnetic radiation. In the operation of the lamp, microwave energy is coupled to the plasma forming medium by any of the modes heretofore described. The dimensions of the lamp, the output power of the microwave generator, and the microwave coupling mode are arranged so that microwave energy at a power density of greater than

50 watts

cm<sup>3</sup>

is coupled to the plasma forming medium. The high power density interacting with the high pressure gas creates extremely high electron densities in a large volume of the gas. The electron densities in portions of the gas actually exceed the cut-off density by as much as 100 or 1000 times. Equivalently, the frequency  $\omega$  of the input microwave energy is less than the plasma frequency  $\omega_p$  where

$$\omega_p = \sqrt{\frac{4\pi n e^2}{m}}$$

and where  $n$  is the number density of electrons per cubic centimeter and  $e$  and  $m$  are the electron charge and mass, respectively. As  $n$  increases  $\omega_p$  also increases. The value of  $n$  at which  $\omega_p$  becomes equal to  $\omega$  is termed the cut-off density, because for  $\omega_p > \omega$ , "classical" plasmas reflect all the incident microwave energy, and consequently result in a limitation of the absorbed power. In the present plasma, the extremely high electron densities which result in the high ultraviolet power outputs are possible because of two unique non-classical effects which are discussed below in conjunction with the block diagram of Fig. 23.

The first of these effects is the collisional and collisionless transformation of waves which is effective to transform the electromagnetic waves in the plasma to electrostatic plasma waves, which are in turn damped by collisional and collisionless processes thereby exciting electrons. The second effect is "anomalous" or "non-linear" wave absorption by which the electromagnetic waves are directly damped resulting in the absorption of power levels not possible in "classical" plasmas. The electrons which are energized by the transformation of waves and wave absorption phenomena collide with the heavier atoms and ions of the plasma thereby exciting them and the heavy particles radiate the ultra-violet and visible radiation in the process of de-excitation.

Describing the operation of the plasma system in greater detail, electromagnetic energy is coupled into the plasma forming medium and the waves flow into the less dense regions of the plasma until they reach regions where the electron density is just below the cut-off density for the microwaves. In these regions, the transformation of waves phenomenon occurs and the electromagnetic waves are transformed into electrostatic plasma waves which propagate on the surface or through the volume of the plasma.

The transformation of waves phenomenon is discussed in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318 which disclosed the generation of a lower pressure plasma in the presence of a magnetic field. Because of the lower pressure of the plasma described in that Patent, the transformation of waves in that Patent was referred to as "collisionless transformation of waves". In the present application, because of the higher pressures involved, collisions will play a greater part in the generation and energizing of electrons and the transformation of waves will no longer be "collisionless" but as predicted by theory will be both collisionless and collisional. It was shown in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318 that

transformation of waves for the case  $B=0$ , where  $B$  is the magnetic field, would take place over the frequency range  $0 < \omega < \omega_p$ , and in the present application where  $B=0$  this equation is also valid notwithstanding the fact that the plasma operates at a higher pressure and collisions occur.

observed at moderately high microwave powers

$$\left( \text{greater than } 10 \frac{\text{watts}}{\text{cm}^2} \right)$$

The plasma waves produced by the transformation of waves phenomenon propagate further into the plasma and are slowed down and have their energy absorbed through "collisionless Landau damping" as discussed in U.S. Patent No. 3,911,318 and because of the higher pressures involved also through collisional damping. The effect of either damping mechanism is to dissipate the energy introduced by the high power electromagnetic waves into local regions of the plasma in the form of excited electrons uniformly throughout the plasma.

and these observations have discouraged consideration of very high power densities of gas pressures.

The present invention, however, by working at higher power density levels than have generally been used in the prior art has harnessed the effect of "anomalous" or "non-linear" wave absorption to result in increased power absorption at depths greater than

$$\frac{C}{\omega_p}$$

The second mechanism by which electrons are excited in the present plasma system occurs simultaneously with the transformation of waves and is referred to as normal and non-linear wave absorption. These effects involve the direct collisional damping of the electromagnetic waves in the plasma. This damping takes place in the lower density regions of the plasma where the density is less than the cut-off density or equivalently where the microwave frequency is greater than the plasma frequency, and is effected by electrons in these regions being set in motion by the electromagnetic waves and obtaining thermal energy by randomizing collisions with background gas atoms and ions.

While all of the phenomena involved in "anomalous" wave absorption are not yet fully understood, the physical origin of the absorption appears to be due to the fact that at very high microwave power densities the incident electromagnetic waves can themselves have a strong effect on the plasma. Thus, for example, high power microwave energy can cause additional ionization in a high pressure plasma. This in turn increases the electron density at a given point and changes the way that the plasma responds. In one theoretical analysis of such a situation it was calculated that the skin depth for wave absorption is increased from

$$(C/\omega_p) \text{ to } \frac{C}{\omega_p} \times \left( \frac{\nu}{\omega} \right)^{1/2} \times \left( \frac{T_{\infty}}{I} \right)^{1/3}$$

"Normal" collisional wave absorption has heretofore been observed and analysed. It occurs in regions of the plasma where the electron density is equal to the cut-off density (or the microwave frequency is equal to the plasma frequency) over depths within the plasma of the order of

$$\frac{C}{\omega_p}$$

where  $\nu$  is the gas collision frequency,  $T_{\infty}$  is the electron temperature of the undisturbed plasma, and  $I$  is the ionization potential of the gas. These factors can considerably enhance the skin depth and therefore the plasma uniformity and the fraction of incident energy finally absorbed by the electrons. This is particularly true when a gas of relatively low ionization potential such as mercury is used.

The electrons in the plasma which are excited by both transformation of waves and normal and non-linear wave absorption collide with the heavy particles of the plasma including atoms and ions and thereby excite the heavy particles. The desired ultraviolet and visible radiation is then emitted by the heavy particles during the process of de-excitation.

The resulting plasma thus results in the high efficiency production of ultraviolet and visible radiation at high power levels

the plasma skin depth, where  $C$  is the speed of light. In a plasma at high electron densities (so that in most of the plasma volume, the density is greater than the cut-off density) this means that the absorption occurs in a narrow sheath or skin near the outside of the plasma column. A consequence of this is that, in a given plasma system, as the average electron density of neutral gas pressure is increased, the absorbed microwave power will reach a maximum and then decrease because the skin depth becomes smaller. The "normal" or "linear" wave absorption has been

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without the necessity of using a magnetic field.

# WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Apparatus for emitting radiation comprising means for generating microwave energy, means for coupling said generated microwave energy to a discharge unit, said discharge unit comprising a microwave chamber which encloses a sealed envelope containing a plasma-forming medium, and said chamber being comprised of a reflecting member which is opaque to microwaves but is reflective on its inside surface for reflecting said radiation emitted by said envelope. 65
2. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein the microwave chamber is elongate and non-resonant, the envelope containing the plasma-forming medium extends in the longitudinal direction of the chamber, the reflecting member has a cross-section whose curve partially defines an ellipse, and the chamber further comprises a second member which is elongate and planar and is joined to the elliptically shaped reflecting member to form the chamber, the second member being substantially opaque to microwaves but substantially transparent to said radiation whereby said radiation emitted along the entire length of said envelope is reflected as a sheet of radiation by the first reflecting member through the second member and out of the chamber. 70
3. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 wherein the axis of said longitudinally extending envelope is located approximately along the focus of the elliptical reflector. 75
4. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or 3, wherein said chamber is of an arbitrary length and has at least a slot antenna therein for coupling microwave energy to the interior thereof. 80
5. Apparatus as claimed in claim 4 wherein said means for coupling includes at least a waveguide, a part of said chamber which includes said slot antenna being one side of said waveguide. 85
6. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5 wherein said energy generating means is located near one end of said waveguide and said at least a slot antenna is located near said other end. 90
7. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5 or 6 wherein said at least a slot antenna comprises two slot antennae. 95
8. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5, 6 or 7 wherein said waveguide is situated so that the long dimension thereof is parallel to the longitudinal direction of said reflecting member. 100
9. Apparatus as claimed in claim 8 wherein three sides of said waveguide are comprised of three longitudinally extending members at right angles to each other, and the fourth side is comprised of said curved portion of said reflecting member. 105
10. Apparatus as claimed in claim 9 wherein said at least a waveguide comprises two of said waveguides which are situated parallel to each other at different portions across the periphery of said reflecting member, the microwave energy generating means in one of said waveguides being located near the opposite end from the end that the microwave energy generating means in the other of said waveguides is located. 110
11. Apparatus as claimed in claim 5, 6 or 7 wherein said waveguide is situated so that its longitudinal axis extends substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal direction of said reflecting member. 115
12. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or 3 wherein said means for coupling comprises a rectangular to circular waveguide transition section. 120
13. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 2 to 12 wherein said second member is a plane meshlike member. 125
14. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said reflecting member is parabolically shaped in cross-section and the cross-section of said envelope is semi-circular. 130
15. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 wherein said reflecting member is semi-circular in cross-section. 135
16. Apparatus as claimed in claim 1 wherein said chamber is comprised of a longitudinally extending cylindrical member which is light reflective on its inside surface for reflecting light emitted by said envelope, said envelope having an annular cross-section whereby emitted light is reflected into the hollow core of said envelope, said means for coupling comprising at least a microwave guiding enclosure in which said microwave energy generating means are located, one wall of said enclosure comprising a portion of said reflecting member, said portion having at least a slot antenna therein for coupling microwave energy to the interior of said chamber. 140
17. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 2 to 16 wherein said reflecting member has a cooling slot therein running longitudinally along said member. 145
18. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 2 to 17 wherein said envelope has mounting extensions formed thereon oriented in a direction perpendicular to said longitudinal direction, said reflecting member having mounting holes therein and said extensions being secured in said holes to effect the mounting of said envelope in said chamber. 150

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19. Apparatus as claimed in claim 2 or any of claims 3 to 12 when appendant to claim 2 wherein said reflecting member is a curved reflecting member and said second member is made of mesh-like material which is substantially opaque to microwaves and substantially transparent to said emitted radiation, said chamber further being sealed at each end thereof by a member of said mesh-like material, whereby the bottom and ends of said chamber are microwave opaque and emitted light transparent to facilitate end to end placement of said sources.

20. A high efficiency high power microwave generated plasma light source for emitting radiation in the ultraviolet range comprising a plasma-forming medium confined in a longitudinally extending cylindrical container having a diameter much greater than twice the classical skin depth at a pressure from 1 mm Hg to 2 atm., microwave energy source means for generating energy in the microwave range, means for coupling said microwave energy to said medium in said container so that the power density existing in said medium is at least 50 watts/cm<sup>2</sup> whereby electrons at densities far in excess of the cut-off density are created in said medium and anomalous absorption of said energy occurs at skin depths greater than  $C/\omega$ , where C is the speed of light and  $\omega$  is the plasma frequency, which electrons collide with heavy particles of said medium to cause said heavy particles to become collisionally excited and to emit said radiation.

21. Apparatus as claimed in any of claims 1 to 19 wherein said microwave chamber is secured to an annular flange at each longitudinal end thereof to form an enclosure which prevents the escape of microwaves, and at least a pair of support bars are connected between said flanges for structural rigidity.

22. Apparatus as claimed in claim 21 wherein holding brackets for supporting said longitudinally extending envelope are secured in holes in said flanges, said envelope being formed with mounting extensions at each end thereof which extend parallel to said axis of said envelope and which are supported by said holding brackets.

23. A plurality of apparatuses as claimed in claim 19 placed with the mesh-like material at the right longitudinal end of one chamber flat against the mesh-like material at the left longitudinal end of the adjacent chamber to form a continuous straight row of apparatuses.

24. A plurality of apparatuses as claimed in claim 23 wherein the mesh-like material at each longitudinal end forms a plane member and wherein said plane members of each apparatus are at an angle of other than 90° with respect to the longitudinal axis of the envelope.

25. Apparatus constructed substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the accompanying drawings.

26. Apparatus constructed substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 when modified in accordance with any one of Figs. 5 to 10, or with Figs. 11 and 12, or Figs. 13 and 14 of the accompanying drawings.

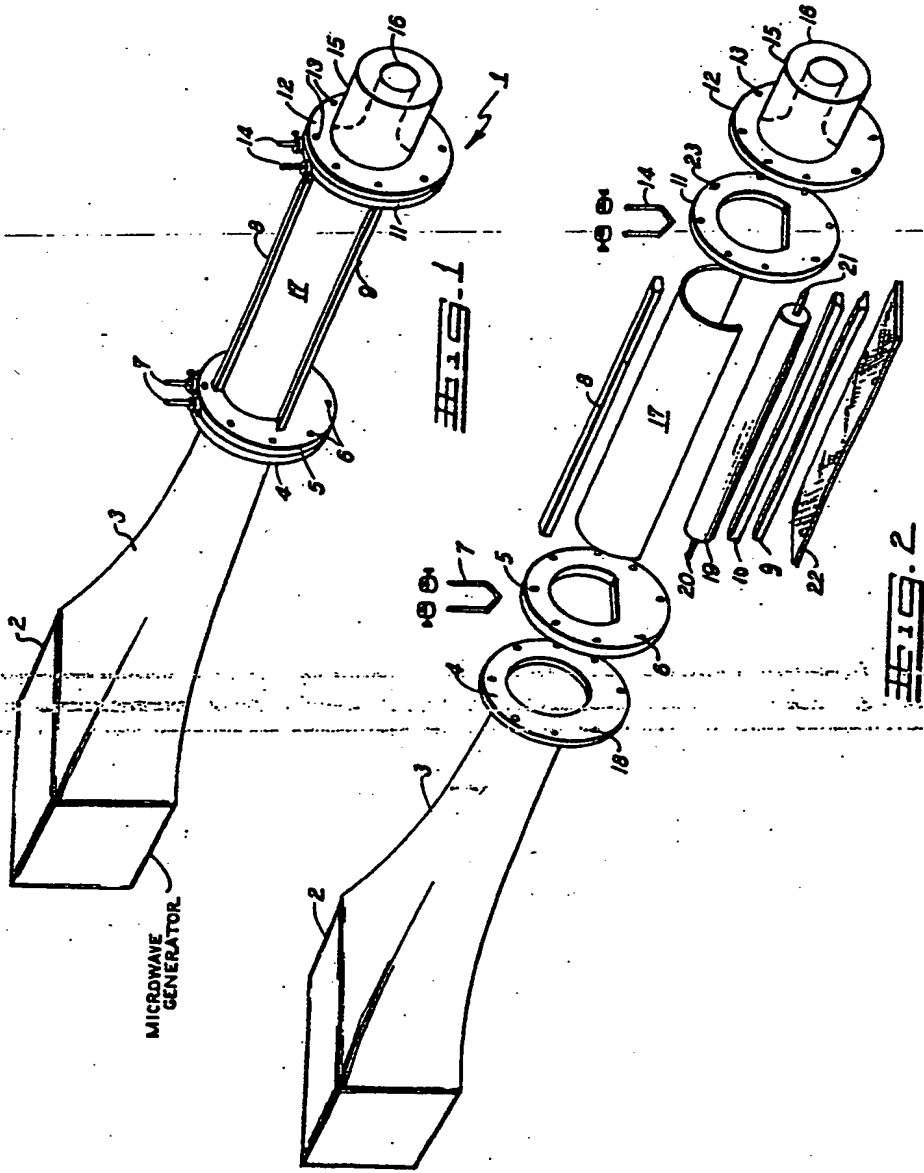
27. Apparatus constructed substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Figs. 15 to 20 of the accompanying drawings.

28. Apparatus constructed substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to Fig. 21 or Fig. 22 of the accompanying drawings.

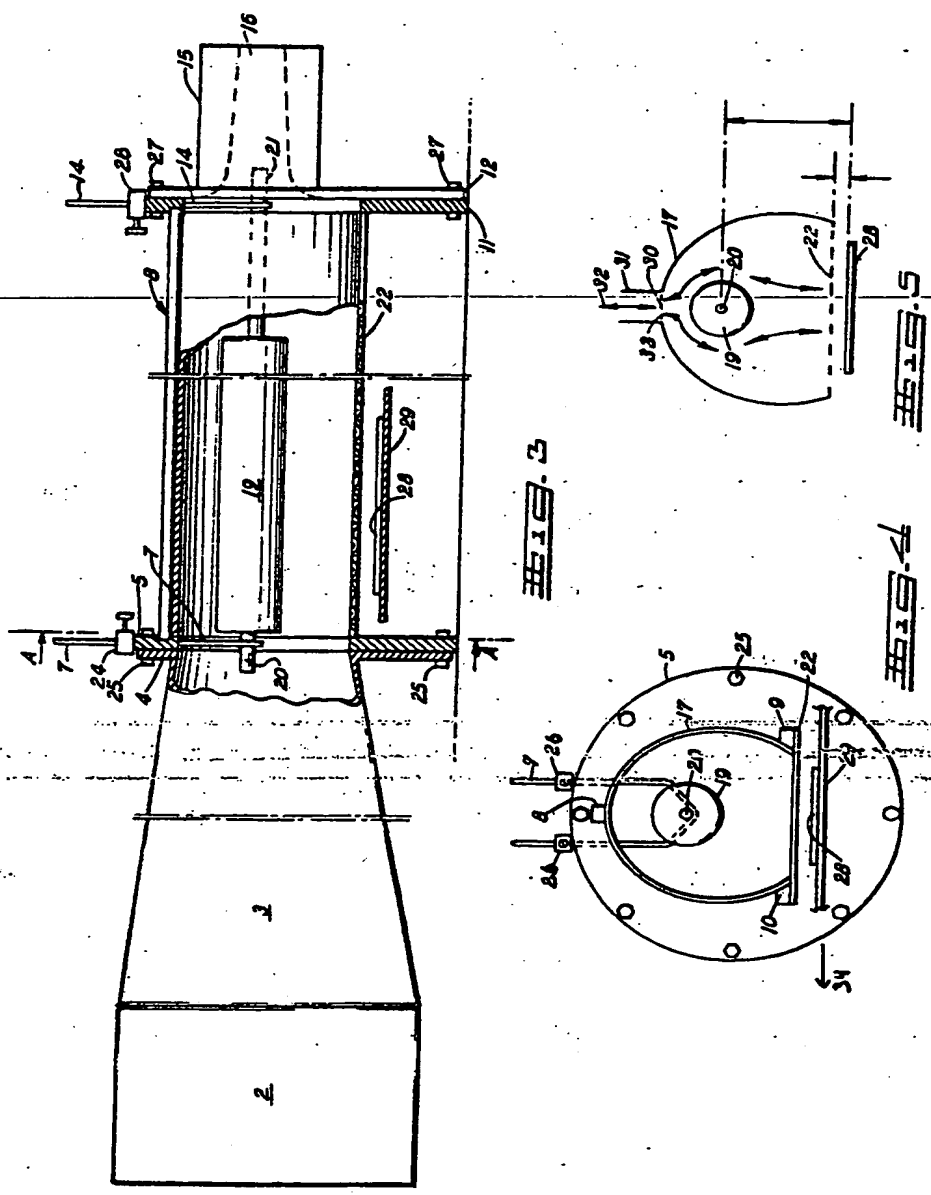
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Coopers Buildings,  
12, Church Street, Liverpool L1 3AB.  
Chartered Patent Agents.

Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by the Courier Press, Leamington Spa, 1977  
Published by The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY, from which copies may be obtained.

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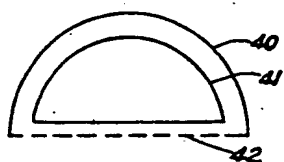


Fig. 6

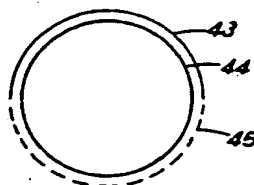


Fig. 7

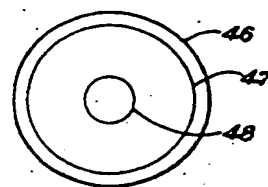


Fig. 8

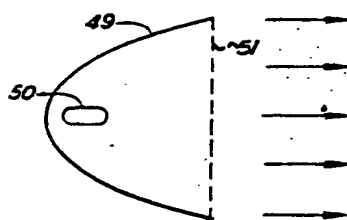


Fig. 9

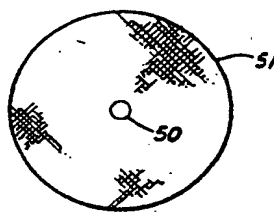


Fig. 10

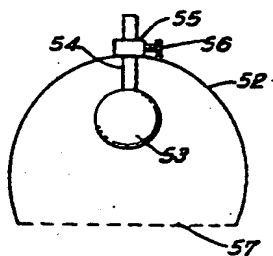


Fig. 11

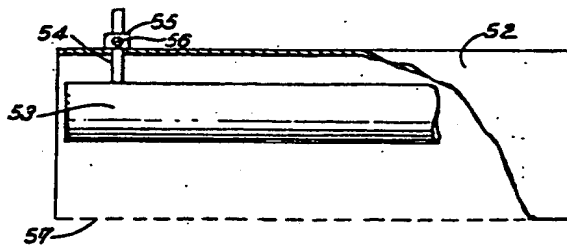


Fig. 12



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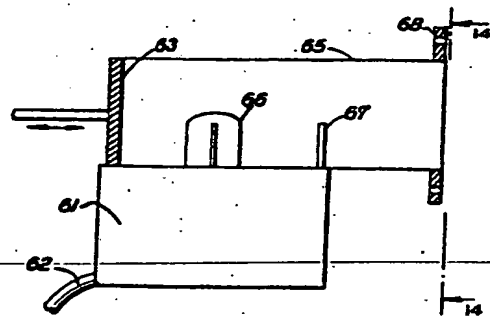


Fig. 13

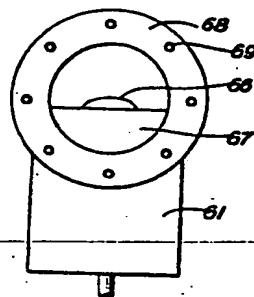


Fig. 14

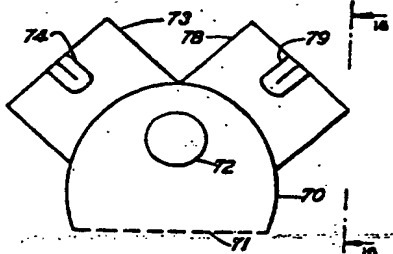


Fig. 15

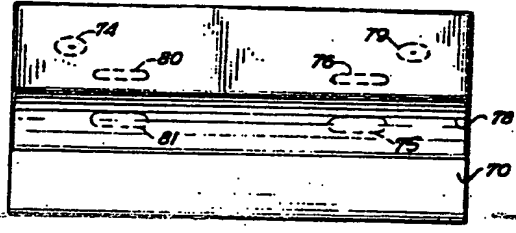


Fig. 16

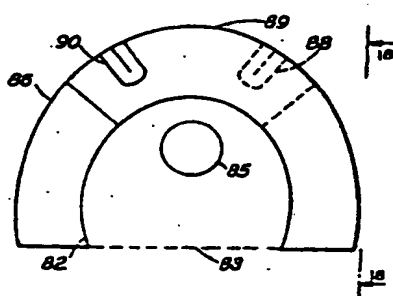


Fig. 17

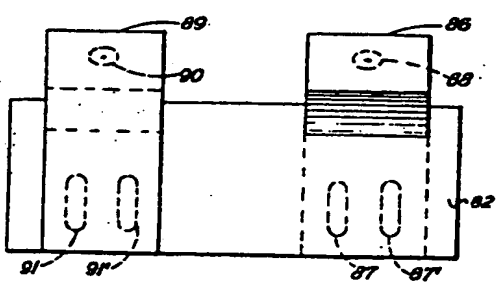


Fig. 18

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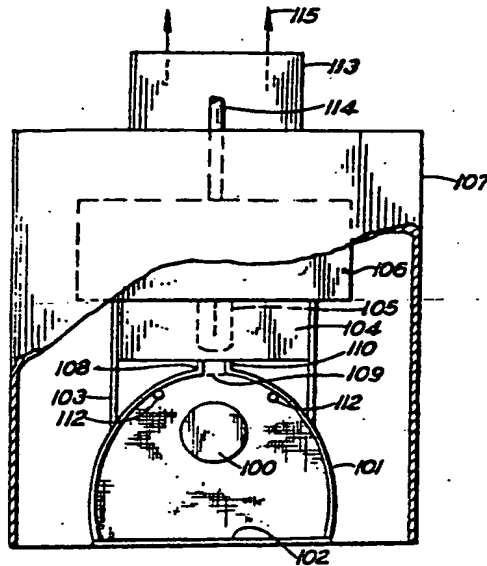


Fig. 18

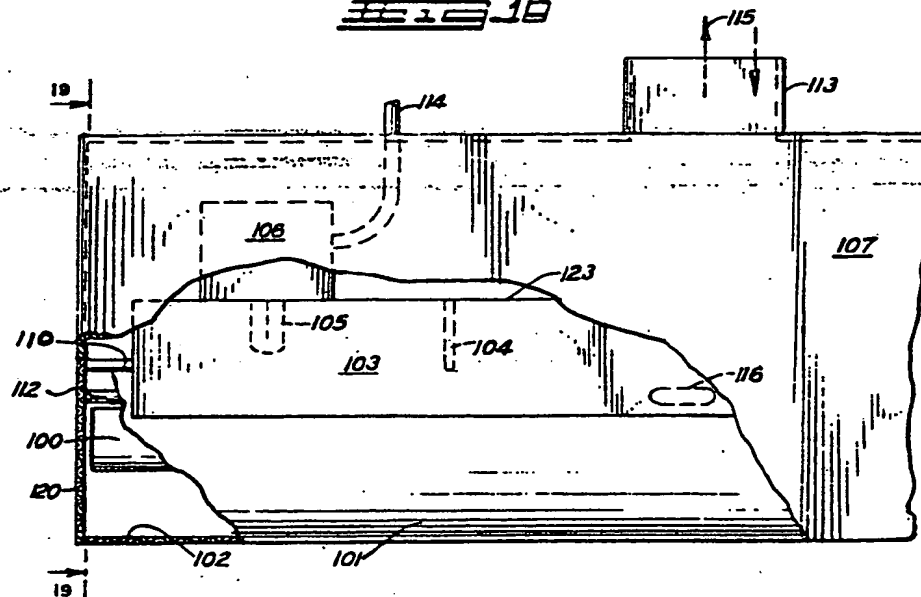


Fig. 20

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